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Repatriation Is Aided By Allied Authorities

Homecoming of Overseas Japanese May Be Completed Earlier Than Expected

Plans for repatriating Japanese troops and civilians from overseas areas were made public on Wednesday and the present prospect shows that the job will be finished earlier than expected.

Repatriates includes 3,320,000 Army troops, 480,000 Navy troops and 3,410,000 civilians and the project has been started from the areas where early repatriation is needed. The undertaking is being carried out by the War and Navy Ministries and the Foreign Office under the direction of the Allied Authorities with special consideration paid to the social, climatic and living conditions of the respective areas.

About 130,000 tons of merchant marine, 165,000 tons of naval craft and 15,000 tons of special Army transports are in operation at present. Moreover, about 10 LST's ships for landing tanks) and three Liberty ships have been offered by the American authorities to aid speedy repatriation. As reported by War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura at the Cabinet meeting on October 16, the repatriation will take four years, ending in November, 1949.

Prospect for shipping back the Japanese repatriates from areas under Soviet occupation such as Sakhalin, Manchuria, Northern Korea and the Kuriles is not clear as yet while repatriation from China is going to end earlier than expected thanks to the friendly stand taken by American and Chinese authorities.

Current indications are that the undertaking will most probably be completed earlier than had been expected because the shipping capacity is likely to be increased in the future and also because it has become clear that the number of Japanese troops is smaller than the estimate made by Tokyo authorities while, on the other hand, more Japanese are now desiring to continue their stay in their respective settlements.

Repatriation from the Izu Islands got underway in the middle part of September and Oshima, Niishima and Miyakejima Islands have already been evacuated. Repatriation from Hachijo Island is expected to end late in November.

Repatriation from Iki, Tsushima and Goto Islands ended in the middle part of last month. By virtue of the good offices extended by American authorities, shipment of troops from Southern Korea was completed by the end of October with only a part of the Japanese units and personnel of the headquarters of the Korean Military District remaining to take charge of shipping civilians.

While present diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union preclude any prospect of repatriation from Northern Korea, Manchuria, Sakhalin and the Kuriles, the job is expected to take full three years.

For repatriation from China, half of the shipping now being used for transport from Korea will be used after the latter job is finished. Already about 20,000 tons of mercantile marine have been deployed to North China ports and one ship carrying civilian residents in Mengchiang returned to Hakata port late last month. Monthly shipping capacity of these ships is estimated at from 15,000 to 22,000 persons. Repatriation from the entire area of China which formerly was expected to end in July, 1948, will be finished earlier now that the American authorities have authorized the deployment of about 10 LST's to Tangku and Tsingtao ports and because the Chinese authorities have seen to it that shipment from North and Central China will be started early this month.

Repatriation from the Southwestern Islands was commenced in the middle part of October while evacuation from Formosa will be commenced following evacuation from China and will end by November of 1949.

Shipment from the Philippines started also in the middle part of last month, with three Liberty ships aiding the undertaking. The first repatriation boat made port at Hiro Bay in Kure on October 23. Present outlook shows that evacuation will be finished by September next year.

Evacuation from New Guinea, Southeastern and Central Pacific areas is underway at present and is expected to be finished by the end of 1946. Troops in Rabaul will be shipped back by April, 1949.

As regards the troops in Burma, Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, French Indo-China, Siam, the Andamans, the Nicobars, the Lesser Sunda Islands and other southern regions, Army ships will be deployed following evacuation from China while Navy ships will commence activities after they have finished transport from the Philippines and a part of New Guinea. It will take about three years and four months before repatriation is completed.

His Majesty Will Report War Termination at Ise; To Visit Unebi, Momoyama

His Majesty the Emperor will visit the Grand Shrines of Ise on November 13 to report the termination of the war, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department. According to the announcement, His Imperial Majesty will leave Tokyo on November 12 for Ise and staying overnight there, will worship at the two shrines the following day. Arriving in Kyoto the same day, His Imperial Majesty is slated to proceed to the Unebi and Momoyama Mausoleums the next day and will return to Tokyo on November 15.

Press Workers Hold Organization Meeting

Preparatory Body Formation Announced at Osaka Building Gathering Wednesday

Formation of the preparatory commission for organizing the Federation of All Japan Press Workers' Unions was announced at a meeting attended by representatives of workers' unions of newspapers, held at 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday at the Osaka Building in Tokyo, Domei reports.

Represented at the meeting were the workers unions of the Yomiuri Hochi, Tokyo branch of the Chubu Nippon Shimbun, Asahi Shimbun, Jiji Tsushinsha, Kyodo Tsushinsha and Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

The proposed federation of press workers' unions aims to democratize newspapers in Japan to cope with the new situation following the war, it is stated.

The report added that press workers' unions of other newspapers which are now being organized are expected to join the federation. Meanwhile, the preparatory commission, on Thursday, handed a message to the workers' union of the Yomiuri Hochi encouraging the workers in their strike against the executive authorities of the same paper.

Asahi Personnel Changed

In a drastic personnel change effected by the Asahi Shimbun on Thursday, Kibun Kato has been appointed Managing Editor of its Tokyo office succeeding Takamoto Hosokawa while Yasuo Yashima has been named Managing Editor of the Osaka office succeeding Takaichi Kazuki.

Other shifts included Katsumi Sugiyama, appointed Managing Editor of the Western head office succeeding Ukai Shirakawa and Itsuki Onishi, named chief editorial writer.

The Asahi also abolished the post of the Editor-in-Chief. Dismissals include Yujiro Chiba, Editor-in-Chief; Mr. Hosokawa, Managing Editor of the Tokyo office; Mr. Kazuki, Managing Editor of the Osaka office; Mr. Shirakawa, Managing Editor of the Western head office, Hiroo Sasa and Ryuichi Kaji, chief editorial writers.

The reshuffle resulted from a move recently launched by the Asahi employes for democratization of the paper and clarification of war responsibilities.

The move for drastic reform now prevalent in Japan's pressdom extended further yesterday as members of the editorial department of the Mainichi submitted their opinions for democratic reformation to the management in accordance with the decision made at a conference on Wednesday. Employes of the General Affairs Department and printing and technical plants are expected to join the move shortly.

Demand for Reforms Handed to Shibusawa

Young Finance Officials Want War Guilt Clarified, Administration Bettered

Younger officials of the Finance Ministry recently submitted a memorandum to Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa urging clarification of war responsibilities on the part of Government officials and a drastic reform of administrative machinery, the Asahi reported on Thursday.

The memorandum suggested that all Governmen officials resign their post assuming responsibilities for the war, that a new organization as befits the policy of constructing a new Japan be established through a thorough-going administrative reform and that in carrying out this program, the Civil Service Appointment Ordinance and other regulations pertaining to Government officials be completely abolished so that the new administrative offices can be filled with officials from an entirely new stand-point, said the Asahi.

The note also proposed that administrative readjustment should not be limited to reduction of officials but a drastic simplification of administrative machinery should be effected. It was also suggested that Ministries should be reduced to five and a State Department be established to handle foreign affairs, compilation of budget and personnel.

These officials are expected to publish concrete plans for the general public and also appeal to younger officials of other Government branches.

FILIPINOS' ASSETS TIED UP

Those Here Connected With Former Republic Affected

All transactions involving the bank accounts and other property of the Embassy members and officials of the former Philippine Republic in Japan will be prohibited, according to a memorandum issued by the Allied Supreme Headquarters to the Japanese Government on Monday.

Accordingly, the properties of the former Embassy staffs such as the special current account of Jose B. Laurel, Jr. in the Tokyo branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and the fixed deposits of Pacenia H. Laurel in the Nara branch of the Sanwa Bank, Arsenio Laurel in the Osaka branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and J. B. Laurel, Jr. in the Tokyo branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, will be barred from transactions.

It is also directed that the Japanese Government within 15 days will have to furnish a detailed report to the Allied Headquarters regarding the action taken in this connection, including a complete list of the names, addresses and official positions of all persons affected and a full statement of the types and locations of the property thereof.

Knew Atomic Bomb

President Truman at a press conference on Wednesday admitted that both Britain and Canada knew as much about the production of the atomic bomb as the United States and added that when a "Three Power" agreement had been reached in Washington, discussions can go forward with other European governments on the international policy, according to a Washington report. The President stated that Prime Minister Clement Attlee was coming to Washington chiey to discuss atomic energy but would be free to bring up any other subjects if he wished.

Over ¥2,000,000 Netted by Blacketeers Disposing of Ill-Gotten Military Goods

"Black market" dealings involving more than ¥2,000,000 in the disposal of goods supervised by the military was brought to light on Tuesday by the metropolitan public procurator's office, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi report on Wednesday. The procurators are presently investigating the persons involved.

The two incidents as reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi are as follows:

Seven persons including Yutaka Akigami, a seaman, Kozo Nishimoto, Tozaburo Fujimoto, former sake-dealer, Masuichi Kubota, a cook, Kiyoshi Saito, a broker, Yoshio Nemoto and Eizaburo Enomoto, an office employe, were caught after they had traded part of 460 casks of sake for rice and canned goods and the remainder, from ¥8,000 to ¥10,000 a cask, (fixed price ¥360 per cask) for approximately ¥1,492,000.

In the early part of August, Akigami was commissioned to transport 460 casks of sake by the Kanto Munitions Control Bureau to the Hyogo Prefecture Sake Dealers Corporation. While cruising to Kobe the war ended and so the Kanto Munitions Control Bureau waived their right which Akigami took over for ¥145,000 and then brought his vessel back to Tokyo.

Kishiro Suzuki and Kisaburo Sato, both of whom were connected with the navy supply department at Shibaura, on August 18, broke into the Shibusawa warehouse and stole 900 bales (one bale equals 1,200 yards) of bleached "tenjiku" cloth belonging to the navy.

Of this amount Suzuki took 360 bales and Sato, 36 bales which they had Chuji Obata and ten other brokers sold for ¥14 to ¥20 per yard (fixed price 56 sen per yard). Upon receiving ¥720,000 they hid the money in an air-raid shelter in their home. Furthermore, Sato is known to have made an additional illicit profit of ¥200,000 of which he gave ¥30,000 as graft to a certain secretary.

Plans Outlined to Grant Ceylon a Constitution Based on British Model

Plans to give Ceylon a constitution based on the British model were outlined in Parliament on Wednesday by George Hall, British Colonial Secretary, according to a London report. The plan is based broadly on the report of the commission led by Lord Salisbury which visited Ceylon last year. This calls for a Government with special powers for defense and external affairs, an executive with a Prime Minister and Cabinet, and for a legislature having a freely elected Lower House and an Upper House with delaying power like the British House of Lords. The constitution will provide for complete impartiality in matters affecting the public services and the judiciary.

British in Surabaya Concentrate Forces

Total Air and Sea Strength Mustered—Soekarno Due to Make New Appeal

Kyodo

BATAVIA, October 21.—The Aneta news agency reported that the British forces following up East Indies Commander General Christiansen's warning to the Indonesians has gathered at Surabaya the entire sea and air forces under the General's command.

Earlier it was reported that Indonesian President Dr. I. R. Soekarno had scheduled a talk tonight with the deputy governor of the Netherlands East Indies followed by an appeal over the radio asking the Nationalists to lay down arms.

Later, it was reported that informal talks between the Nationalist leaders and the Dutch acting governor general are due to be held tomorrow evening.

House Debates Situation

Kyodo

LONDON, October 31.—The House held serious debates on the situation in Surabaya today. Regarding the killing of a British brigade commander which led to renewed fighting on Tuesday, Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, asked, "Was this incident a deliberate murder?" Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, replied he had not yet received official information regarding the case and that the government was awaiting confirmation.

Mr. Bevin then went on to report on the general situation in the Dutch East Indies.

He said Batavia was quiet at present, but that the situation was still critical in numerous other villages and towns. Sumatra he said was quiet with the British troops occupying most of the places.

MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTS

A Moscow Radio comment on world affairs said that international collaboration can be effective only if the Allies are faithful to decisions and obligations already assumed.

A London dispatch meanwhile said that General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, declared Wednesday that ominous signs were appearing in Europe and suggested that an international peace conference be held forthwith.

Said General Smuts: "After our brilliant leadership in the war, I cannot believe our statesmanship in peace will fail to solve immediate problems, especially as we have already succeeded in evolving a long-range plan for the future at San Francisco."

Nakajima Company Changed

The Nakajima Airplane Manufacturing Company, which was renamed the Fuji Industrial Company following the suspension of its munitions production, will cut down its capital to two-fifths of the former amount and effect a radical change and cut in personnel. President Kiyoichi Nakajima and all the Directors, and high officials have decided to retire. Kimihei Nakajima was appointed the new President. Of the present Directors, Oshi Mitake, the youngest Director, will remain, and a few new directors will be appointed from young officials.

House Passes Tax Cut Bill

The U.S. House of Representatives approved the compromise tax reduction bill on Wednesday and it still has to be passed by the Senate, according to a Washington report.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Thursday.

Fair with northerly winds.

'Tiger' Trial Bares Japanese Atrocities

Witnesses Continue Testimony Of Murder in Philippines On Second Day

Kyodo

MANILA, October 30.—The war crimes trial of General Tomoyuki Yamashita "Tiger of Malaya," entered its second day today with the prosecution witnesses continuing testimony of murder and pillage by Japanese troops under Yamashita's command during the Philippine occupation.

Meanwhile one of the Japanese General's American army attorneys—Major George F. Guy—arrived in Tokyo in search of defense evidence, Major Guy indicated to newsmen that considerable evidence in Yamashita's favor is being uncovered, but gave no details.

At the court session held before the five-man United States Army tribunal in the former high commissioner's residence in Manila, Father Francies C Cosgrave, Irish born Catholic priest, described how lay brothers and 50 Filipino and Spanish citizens were massacred last February 12 by Japanese troops who stormed De LaSalle College. Father Cosgrave testified that victims who had sought sanctuary in the college and chapel were bayonetted or shot.

Additional testimony of atrocities allegedly committed by the Japanese was given by Major General Basillo Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippines Army, and other witnesses.

Rape of Manila

General Valdes said he found mutilated bodies of his brother and nephew in a "pile of corpses" February 10 during the Japanese rape of Manila. The widow of Valdes' brother, Mrs. Angela Lopez Valdes, told the court how 40 to 50 Japanese armed with bayonet-tipped rifles searched her home and kidnapped her, husband, son, and brother-in-law shortly before they were found slain.

Mrs. Justa Guido testified that some 20 to 30 Japanese soldiers looted her home on February 6, tying up her husband and three sons and later murdering them.

Other witnesses, several still suffering from wounds, described the slaughter on Taft Avenue in Manila on February 10. Japanese soldiers lined up scores of Filipinos, mowed them down with machine-guns and then used bayonets and swords to make sure they were dead. Victims of this incident included Supreme Court Justice Anacheto Diaz and his two sons. Thirty-nine in all were said to have been killed.

General Yamashita is charged with basic responsibility for all violations of laws of war committed by troops under his command in the Philippines during 1944 and 1945.

Sison Pleads Innocence

Domei

MANILA, October 30.—Teofilo Sison, who served as Minister in Jose P. Laurel's puppet cabinet during the Japanese occupation, pleaded not guilty when arraigned in court here on October 27 on treason charge.

Italy's Armistice Terms

The Italian armistice terms which have not yet been revealed will be made public within a week, Secretary of State James Brynes announced in Washington on Wednesday, according to a report from that city.

War Vice-Chief Picked

Lieutenant General Mamoru Hara under date of November 1 was appointed War Vice-Minister succeeding Lieutenant General Tadaichi Wakamatsu who has resigned.

Bugs Feast on 1,025 Bales of Rice Cargo That Laid Hidden in Fukiage Warehouse

A total of 1,025 bales of unhulled rice stored away in the storehouse of the Marutsu express company at Fukiage station on the Takasaki railway line were found completely spoiled by bugs, according to the Mainichi.

A maze of complicating information surrounds the party or parties for whom the rice stock was intended and why the precious cargo had been laid away and apparently forgotten until the bugs got at it.

Here's the complicated picture the police authorities of Kumagaya, Oshi and Konosu are trying to unravel currently.

The bales of rice were sent by the Toyoma branch of the Saghalien Food Corporation at the end of August to the Kuge branch of the Kumagaya Agriculture Society. They were delivered in three days, August 29, 30, and 31, from the Nakafushiki station near Fushiki port in Toyama Prefecture. Since there was no place to keep the entire cargo, they were deposited for storing with the Marutsu express company. When the rice was examined on September 10, it was found completely spoiled by bugs.

In addition it was reported that Yahai Yamagishi of the Kuge office was asked by the Toyama Food Corporation to keep the rice until the corporation was ready to return it to the Food Control Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. The rice was bought by the Saghalien Food Corporation for distribution among the people, but due to the difficulty of transportation following the end of the war, it was to be returned to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry after the dissolution of the Food Corporation.

Other sources claimed that the rice was bought by the corporation from the people and was about to be shipped from Fushiki harbor when the war ended, and for unknown reasons it was shipped to the Fukiage station where it was found. Others charged that the rice was deliberately hidden when it should have been shipped from Fushiki harbor on August 10.

'Big Four' Powers Agree To Destroy Major Ships Of the Japanese Navy

The United States, Britain, Russia and China have agreed that the major warships of the Japanese navy should be destroyed, it was announced by James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, according to a Washington report on Wednesday. He stated that other vessels will be equally divided between the four Powers. The Japanese ships which are to be destroyed are a battleship, four aircraft carriers, four cruisers and 51 submarines.

U.S. Taking No Part In Trouble in China

American Troops Will Retire From Areas Where Clashes Occur, Wedemeyer Says

Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the American Forces in China, India and Burma, declared in San Francisco on Wednesday that the United States is taking no part in the Yenan-Kuomintang dispute, according to a report from that city.

The General said that if there should be any fighting during the redeployment, American troops in the affected area would retire immediately.

Before leaving for Shanghai, he announced that only 6,200 American troops will be in China by the first of the year. He also stated that he had no specific information about the 52,000 marines in China, but presumed that they would remain there.

Deplore Strife in China

Editorials in two of New York city's leading newspapers deplored reports of internal strife in 11 Chinese provinces.

The New York Times said: "For Americans, the picture is one of sad confusion and disappointment. Russia is bound by last August's treaty with China and the United States, by long tradition, not to interfere in China's internal affairs. Whoever might be held responsible, one can't think of a greater sin against the Chinese people."

The New York Herald Tribune then said: There seems to be a most urgent need for international action to avert a war which would be disastrous to the Chinese and a threat to the peace of the world. If it turns out that even the most strenuous efforts of America and Russia in cooperation cannot prevent war, the Chinese should be permitted to decide the issue in battle without intervention. The quarrel in China is not America's nor is it Russia's. It is a Chinese contest. And any military interference from outside might create larger disputes in which all current efforts for world peace would be endangered.

Reich Raid Losses Bared

A survey of the Allied bombing of Germany during the war, which has just been completed by the United States showed that as a result of air raids more than 1,000,000 civilians in Germany were killed or wounded and 3,500,000 homes were destroyed, according to an Australian report on Tuesday.

Locke in Chungking

Kyodo

CHUNGKING, October 30.—Edwin Locke, President Truman's personal envoy to the Chinese Government, returned here from Formosa yesterday. He paid a call on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that evening.

Advisory Commission Told of Difficulties

Far Eastern Body Described As 'Interesting Experiment' by Byrnes

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Secretary of State James Byrnes described the Far Eastern Advisory Commission as an "interesting experiment" and told the delegates and advisers from ten countries that their task "may be difficult."

The first meeting of the Commission met at the State Department yesterday and set November 6 as the date for the first organizational meeting on the suggestion of Chinese representative, Ambassador Wei Tao-ming. Mr. Wei said that because "new suggestions have been made with regard to terms of reference of this commission" additional time should be granted to allow the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union to reach agreement before the commission proceeded further. Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian representative, said that if any changes were made in the terms of reference all countries invited to participation in the commission should discuss them.

Secretary of State Byrnes who previously introduced the group to President Truman told them that the commission's task "may be a difficult one," but "I am sure that the commission will function with efficiency."

He added, "Establishment of the advisory commission with as many members and of character of this commission is an interesting experiment. Representing different governments it is certain that you have varying interests and varying views about problems involved in the occupation of Japan. In order to function effectively it will be necessary that each representative should be willing to sympathetically consider the viewpoint of his colleagues and in the spirit of cooperation make concessions to each other."

U.S. Journals Comment

The Washington Evening Star's Tuesday editorial called General MacArthur's order isolating Japan diplomatically "one of the most decisive and far-reaching steps yet taken and said the action not only means Japan is for the present no longer a sovereign state but is "in the same category with Germany," according to a San Francisco report.

Other phases of Japanese occupation continued to occupy the nation's editorial pages.

The Kansas City Star listed the directives issued by General MacArthur and declared "we are witnessing. . . . nothing short of an attempt to remake the whole structure of Japanese society."

The San Francisco Chronicle on Monday noted Prince Fumimaro Konoye's statement that Japan's clique of "senior statesmen" will gradually disappear and remarked "the less gradually they do it the better."

The Detroit Free Press on the 27th noted with approval Secretary of State James Byrnes' disclosure that the Soviet Union has modified its attitude concerning the control of Japan. "Russian proposals are reasonable and indicate welcome willingness to help establish a strong basis for Far Eastern understanding."

BRITAIN ACCEPTS 12-POINTS

Refers to Truman's Views to Keep World Peace, Bevin Announces

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin declared in Parliament on Wednesday that the British Government has accepted President Truman's 12-points for keeping world peace, according to a London report.

Mr. Bevin also told the House of Commons that he had a reply to the British Government's protest against the trade agreements signed by the Soviet Union with Hungary and Rumania. The Soviet Government's view was that these agreements would help promote the development of economic relations geographically near her and did not affect legitimate British interests. The Foreign Secretary added that he has not yet replied to Moscow.

Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said that at the Potsdam Conference, the Soviet Government itself offered fuller participation with England in the control commission.

Truman Endorses Plan

The suggestion made by General Dwight Eisenhower that military government with the agreement of the Allies should be transferred to civilian hands on June 1 next year was endorsed by President Truman, according to a Washington report on Wednesday. The President stated this would make no difference to military occupation which would continue in Germany as long as necessary.

Truman in Broadcast Backs-Increase Wage

Percentage Hike Not Revealed; Avers It Will Not Require Raise in Prices

President Truman delivered his long awaited wage policy message to the nation, over the radio and at the same time the President revealed that he had ordered Stabilization Administrator John Carlot to liberalize the price wage policy to permit wage increases without requiring price increases, according to a Washington report on Wednesday.

This order did not mention any percentage of wage increase for the general demand of labor's 30 per cent wage increase. It will be recalled that various business leaders have counter suggestions which ranged from 6 to 15 per cent. However, the President's order approved wage increases on the three classifications to correct wage adjustments. This will permit raises in the following categories.

Increases since 1941 not kept up with the rise in the cost of living, where there are sharp inequalities in plant, industries or localities, and also where wage increases are needed to recruit manpower for full production. The last qualification would seem to apply for steel and building industries.

Vital concern to labor was another development in Washington on Wednesday. The House Military Affairs Committee approved the measure which would penalize unions that violate no-strike contracts. Revamping wartime Smith-Connally Labor Disputes Act, they wrote into it that any union violating no-strike contracts would lose their collective bargaining for a year.

Exchange Restriction Partially Alleviated

Finance Ministry Announces Easing of Control Measures On November 1

The exchange control restrictions were partially lifted beginning November 1, according to an announcement issued by the Finance Ministry on Thursday.

Restrictions will be waived and reports to the Finance Ministry on exchange deals will be unnecessary according to the new announcement in the following cases:

1. Japanese residents abroad possessing notes issued by the Bank of Japan, Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan or Central Bank of Manchoukuo, will be permitted to bring back such notes to the extent of an equivalent of ¥1,000 in cases of general public, ¥500 in case of military officers and ¥200 in case of non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Such notes issued by the Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan and Central Bank of Manchoukuo are to be exchanged at the branches or agencies of the Bank of Japan at the ports of landing.

2. Koreans and Chinese leaving Japan for home will be allowed to take with them Japanese currency up to the limit of ¥1,000 for each person.

3. No restriction will be made in payment of import notes (1) which are purchased or discounted at the places of issue, (2) when they are made out in Japanese currency, (3) when supplementary documents to such notes are imported before September 23, 1945, (4) when the permit according to the Foreign Trade Exchange Control Regulations was obtained for the settlement of the said note before September 23, 1945.

4. No restriction will be made when Japanese residents in Southern islands, Karafuto or Okinawa bring home postal savings passbooks issued by the Japanese Government (excepting Military Postal Savings passbooks).

5. When the notes issued by the Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan or the Central Bank of Manchoukuo which were brought into Japan before September 23, 1945 are exchanged at the Bank of Japan or its branches and agencies, to the extent of an equivalent to ¥1,000.

6. When the Bank or its branches or agencies exchange the notes issued by the Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan or Central Bank of Manchoukuo cacording to the above No. 1 and 5 items.

7. When banking institutions sell to the compensation accounts of the Government the Amerlian currency obtained by exchanging with the officers and men of the Allied Occupation Forces.

More Transports Arrive

Two Army transports, the U.S.S. Sea Runner and the U.S.S. General Randall, arrived in Yokohama Wednesday to pick up additional high point men from the [illegible] Replacement and Air Corps Depots and carry them to Seattle, it was announced by Eighth Army Headquarters. Figures on the number of returnees to sail on these vessels are not yet available. The General Randall is expected to sail on November 3. Two other Army transports, the U.S.S. General Collins and the U.S.S. General Collins and the U.S.S. Admiral Mayo, have been diverted to Manila.

Bill to Control Research On Atom Energy Passed By U.S. House Committee

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, October 21.—The House Military Affairs Committee approved yesterday the administration-backed May-Johnson Bill which would set up a nine-man commission to control investigations in the field of atomic energy in the United States. The commission would be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. This legislation would permit scientists to experiment freely in the field of atomic energy provided their operations are not "on a scale which would constitute a national hazard." The bill may reach the House floor next week.

U.S. Congress Studies Armed Force Merger

House Passes, Sends to Senate Plan for Peacetime Navy Of 6,084 Vessels

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The War Department yesterday presented Congress with a plan for the merger of the Army, Navy and Air forces under a single civilian "Secretary of the Armed Forces."

Lieutenant General Lawton Collins, Army ground forces Chief of Staff, appearing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said the plan would guarantee "adequate autonomy" to each of the three component branches. He stressed that the plan was not a proposal to merge the three branches into a single service but that separate Army, Navy and Air forces would be maintained under a single civilian department head advised by the military chiefs of staff and a secretariat of civilian assistants.

On the same day, the House passed and sent to the Senate a proposal for a peacetime navy of 6,084 combatant and auxiliary ships including 1,082 major fighting vessels. The active fleet would be made up of 297 fighting ships and 1,672 auxiliary vessels.

Neither the House nor the Senate resolutions have force of legislation to establish the size of the postwar fleet, but they represent the best opinion of the navy and congressional committee as to the minimum size of the navy consonant with national security.

SUBMITTING FISHERY DATA

Government Must Give Details of Industry in Korean Area

The Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Powers on October 27 directed the Japanese Government to submit a detailed report concerning fishery activities conducted under Japanese auspices in the Korean area in the past six years from 1935, together with appropriate charts, maps, photographs, drawings and statistical tabulations.

It is further directed that the information consisting of 12 items to be submitted, should cover: (1) Location of fishing grounds off Korea where the Japanese conducted operations with appropriate charts, (2) Species of fish caught, (3) Operational techniques of craft and fishing gear with appropriate photographs and drawings, (4) Statistics on the amount of fish caught by species and localities, (5) Number and types of fishing boats, (6) Number of fishermen engaged, (7) Methods of organizing the fishing enterprises, (8) List of fishing ports where the Japanese landed their catches either in Korea or Japan and amounts, by species of fish landed at these ports; (9) Description of any shore facilities used for handling the catch, including processing and warehousing plants, (10) Description of techniques for salting, drying, or otherwise processing the catch, (11) Marketing and distribution techniques, and (12) Administration and controls exercised over the fishing fleet and shore activities.

In supplying this survey, the ultimate disposition of the Japanese fishing boats and fishing nets or other fishing equipment as well as shore facilities following the withdrawal of the Japanese from Korea should also be informed.

Parliamentary Aides Picked

The appointment of parliamentary vice-ministers and parliamentary councillors in the Government was announced on Wednesday. They are:

Parliamentary Home Vice-Minister Suegoro Kawasaki and Parliamentary Home Councillor Sukematsu Naka, both of the Lower House; Parliamentary Foreign Vice-Minister Ken Inukai and Parliamentary Foreign Councillor Shutaro Matsuura, both of the Lower House; Parliamentary Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister Budayu Kogure and Parliamentary Commerce and Industry Ministry Councillor Yasunosuke Hoshino, both of the Lower House; Parliamentary Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister Akira Koro; Parliamentary Finance Vice-Minister Yoshiharu Yutani and Parliamentary Finance Ministry Councillor Kumekichi Yamamoto both of the Lower House; Parliamentary Welfare Vice-Minister Shotaro Yano, of the Lower House; Parliamentary Transportation Vice-Minister Gyoji Arai and Parliamentary Transportation Councillor Hisao Shirakawa, both of the Lower House; Parliamentary Justice Vice-Minister Hajime Miyazaki and Parliamentary War Councillor Kiichi Noguchi, both of the Lower House; Parliamentary Navy Vice-Minister Ryoichi Tanaka and Parliamentary Navy Councillor Waichiro Tanaka, both of the Lower House; and Parliamentary Education Vice-Minister Viscount Michiharu Mishima, of the Upper House, and Parliamentary Education Councillor Jujiro Morita of the Lower House.

Government Decides Personnel Reduction

50 Per Cent Slash Approved By Cabinet Meeting in Adjusting Administration

Plan for adjustment of the administration involving a 50 per cent reduction in the number of Government officials was approved by the Cabinet at its regular meeting on Tuesday.

Domei reports that the 50 per cent reduction in the full personnel of the Government provided in the current budget means that 150,000 officials will be adjusted on the basis that there are nearly 300,000 officials at the moment. There were 130,000-odd officials before the Manchurian Incident.

The news service understands the Government intends to consider a further reduction in personnel, to be carried out on the occasion of a general reform of the administrative machinery possibly to the regular strength of the staff before the Manchurian Incident.

Details of the plan, announced by the Board of Information, follow:

Basis of Adjustment

1. The Cabinet and the various Ministries are to reduce their personnel to below the regular staff of officials of chokunin, sonin, and hannin rank, including officials receiving the treatment accorded officials of hannin rank, provided in the original 1932 budget. The object is to cut the personnel to 50 per cent of the full personnel provided in the 1945 working budget.

In cases where the foregoing rule cannot be applied, there is to be a reduction of at least 20 per cent in full personnel provided in the 1945 working budget.

2. With regard to officials who are engaged in the business not anticipated at the time the original 1932 budget was established which is absolutely necessary for the execution of national policy, their strength exceeding the limit stipulated in the foregoing is to be recognized with the approval of the Cabinet if it is found there are unavoidable reasons for it.

3. Various ministries are to present to the Cabinet by November 10 concrete plans for adjustment of personnel as stipulated in the foregoing two clauses.

4. The standards laid down are to guide the adjustment of officials not on the regular staff and employees.

Time for the Enforcement of Adjustment

1. Adjustment of regulations concerning full personnel is to be carried out by January 31, 1946.

2. Utmost efforts should be made to carry out the actual adjustment of personnel by March 31 1946. Establishment of a temporary system of full personnel to be applied to personnel before it is actually adjusted and other necessary measures is to be considered.

3. With regard to adjustment of personnel for whose enforcement new laws are necessary, such laws will be enacted and then adjustment will be carried out without delay.

Treatment of Adjusted Personnel

1. The system in which personnel who were adjusted in administrative adjustments in the past will be taken into consideration in deciding how personnel adjusted in the present adminstrative adjustment should be treated. Ways and means are to be found of ensuring that they will receive good treatment as much as possible.

Reference

1. In calculating the personnel of Government offices between which there have been transfers of power during the period from April 1, 1932, till the present time, the full personnel on April 1, 1932, is to be taken as the full personnel at the present time.

2. The present adjustment is to be carried out, irrespective of whether it affects national or provincial expenditure.

3. Temporary personnel outside full personnel, which is provided in Imperial Ordinance No. 474 of 1945 is to be included in the full personnel after the enforcement of the present adjustment or in increased personnel accompanying the enforcement of urgent measures for meeting the situation after the termination of the war.

4. Adjusment of school teachers is to be considered separately.

5. Adjustment of officials overseas is to be considered separately.

Japan Built Jet-Propelled Plane to Fight B-29 Raids But Experiment Proves a Failure

Japanese plane designers had constructed a jet-propelled plane in an attempt to combat super fortresses raids but the experiment was a total failure, according to Domei.

Jiro Horikoshi, Mitsubishi engineer, who designed the Zero fighter, and that only awe jet-propelled planes were built. The first one crashed on the initial test flights last July and no more flights were made.

Although the death of the pilot prevented the designers from obtaining an accurate data, Mr. Horikoshi stated they estimated the plane attained a speed of more than 550 miles per hour. Build from "scanty information" from Germany, the plane was designed to climb to 30,000 feet in three and a half minutes.

Other designers claimed that Japan was experimenting with a pilotless radio-controlled rocket plane, similar to the V-bombs, but denied they got their information from the Germans.

Textile Industries Vital for New Japan

Commerce-Industry Ministry Has Plans for Maximum Production of Fiber

To provide clothing material to civilians as well as to pay for imports of foodstuffs and materials for building houses and to settle war reparations, Japan's fiber industries must be boosted, says the Asahi.

In order to build a new Japan, the boosting of fiber industries is vital. Accordingly, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has plans for the maximum production of fiber in consideration of productive capacity and materials on hand. At the same time, as an emergency measure, the production of fiber products which are indispensable for the maintenance of the people's livelihood is being encouraged by the same Ministry.

Further plans for fiber industries will be made when the purchase of materials is assured, but for the time being requests have been filed with the Allied Forces for permission to import cotton, yarn, pulp and salt which are indispensable for fiber industries.

According to the material mobilization plan, the supply of fiber was etsimated at 140,000,000 pounds, but with the transfer of fiber allotted for military use for the production of civilian goods following the termination of the war, the supplies for civilian use will be increased. However, the fact that must be considered that the import of cotton from China, which constituted the greatest part of he abovementioned estimation, has become impossible with the end of the war. Japan has only some 100,000 piculs of cotton on hand.

As to the production of staple fiber and rayon materials, the monthly production as from September to December will become 50 per cent more than the monthly production during the five months from April to August. Supposing that the production from January to March next year will double the amount of the output from April to August, 8,500,000 pounds of rayon and 34,000,000 pounds of staple fiber are expected to be produced.

As to silk fiber, the production of only 20,000,000 kan (one kan is 3.75 kilograms) is being planned. As to yarn, demands must be met by the amount now in stock.

Accordingly this year's total fiber supply is 80,000,000 pounds. With the addition of waste silk thread, linen and miscellaneous fibers, it would all total to 160,000,000 pounds. However this is only about 15 per cent of the amount before the China Affair and will be allotted in the main for production of articles for the people.

When the question of reparations and needed capital for import of necessary goods is taken into consideration, the burden that must be borne by the fiber industry becomes even more onerous.

The rate of production in the fiber industry has fallen off. At present even working at top speed in two shifts, 870,000,000 lbs. of textile products would be about the limit of production.

Our export prospects depend on to what extent commerce will be allowed by the Allied Headquarters. If international trade and commerce were to be re-established to conditions existing before the China Affair, it would extend to Chosen, Taiwan, China, Siam, French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines besides India, Australia, Africa, Central Asia and other parts of the world. The total amount of exports would reach 1,090,000,000 pounds. Adding the supply for home consumption, it means that the present equipment and machinery can only turn out just about a third of the total requirement of 2,200,000,000 pounds of textile products.

Huge Indemnity Due Japan's War Plants

Promised Sum Totals ¥42 Billions—Thorough Check-Up Urged by Asahi

Indemnities to be paid to munitions enterprises total approximately ¥42,000,000,000, according to a tentative estimate made by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, reports the Asahi.

The Finance Ministry, however, estimates the loss of capital caused by the sudden termination of the war at ¥50,000,000,000, thus bringing the total to nearly ¥100,000,000,000, the report added.

These indemnities have been promised by the Government in accordance with the Munitions Company Law, Arms Production subsidy Law, Anti-Air Raid Law, Wartime Special Damage Insurance Law, Total National Mobilization Law and other laws concerning industrial enterprises.

The sum so far paid in accordance with the Wartime Special Damage Insurance Law total ¥15,649,000,000 while the sum to be paid in the future aggregates ¥25,000,000,000, bringing the total to ¥40,000,000,000. Inasmuch as 70 per cent of these indemnites are to be paid to juridical persons more than ¥20,000,000,000 will go to devastated factories.

Compensation to be paid in accordance with the Production Facilities Law total ¥1,300,000,000, while companies ordered to move out to safer zones will be paid a total of ¥2,000,000,000.

Meanwhile, indemnities to be paid in accordance with the Special Accounts Measure will total ¥500,000,000, while ¥200,000,000 will be appropriated to establishments affected by Raw War Materials Maintenance measure.

Enterprises forced to suspend operations will get ¥600,000,000 as indemnities, while roughly ¥80,000,000 will be spent to settle debts and credits for movable properties.

Both the Finance and the Commerce and Industry Ministries, the Asahi continued, have failed to publish definite plans on the indemnity issue and this has resulted in virtually complete inactivity of Japan's economic world centering around the munitions enterprises. In order to improve the situation it is held as urgently necessary for the two Ministries concerned to carry out overall investigations into the financial conditions of all munitions enterprises in collaboration with the Bank of Japan and other civilian experts, the Asahi asserted.

The paper pointed out in this connection that so far indemnities have been paid at random from the extraordinary military expenditures while withdrawal of advance payments has not been carried out quite as satisfactorily as it should be. The Asahi added that unless it is made clear to what extent the Army and Navy have paid compensations following the end of the war, some of the enterprises are likely to gain undue profits from indemnities to be paid in the future.

Foreign Office Moved

The Foreign Ministry and the Central Liaison Office, which had been occupying parts of the Education Ministry building near Toranomon, moved to the Nissan building at Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku on Thursday.

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Five Banks Postpone Dividend Payments

Teikoku, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, Sanwa, Sumitomo Also Reorganize Directorates

According to the Government's instruction to postpone the settlement of accounts, for the present business term, due to the fact that no solution of the question on indemnities for the munitions industry has yet been made the five leading commercial banks, the Teikoku, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, Sanwa and Sumitomo, have decided to cancel the decision made regarding the annual 8 per cent dividend payments for the present business period.

At the general shareholders' meeting held on October 30, the Mitsubishi Bank decided on a thorough change in its directorship. The newly elected officials of the Bank are Kenkichi Takagi, Director and President, Directors Toshitaka Okubo, Kunizo Hara, Mitsuo Ogasawara and Kenjiro Murase, and Auditor Chuzaburo Arima.

Directors who retired included President Takeo Kato, Zensaku Sekine, Hikoyata Iwasaki, Kazuo Funada, Sobun Yamamuro, Shohei Mimura and Kaya Goto. Managing Directors Kazu Shundo, Shinpei Watanabe and Yazo Kumazaka have remained in their posts.

The Teikoku Bank decided at its general shareholders' meeting held on October 30 to increase its officials with three Directors and one Auditor. Mitsuro Ueda, Kozo Matsumoto and Tatsuo Takahashi are the new Directors, and Tatehiko Yoshioka is the new Auditor.

A signal change in the personnel of officials of the Yasuda Bank was effected as a result of an election carried out at its general shareholders' meeting held at 10 a.m. October 31. Takehiko Nishino and Ei Kaneko were made new Directors, while Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Hajime Yasuda, Director and President, Daisuke Takei Directors Zengoro Yasuda, Kikuo Yasuda and Hisomu Sonoda, Auditors Hikoshiro Yasuda and Seiji Kawanishi resigned. The Directors elected Vice-President Seiichi Annen as President of the Bank.

Traffic Police Increased

In view of increasing traffic accidents, 407 newly trained traffic police will be put in charge at various congested intersections and busy thoroughfares, Kyodo reports. Ten of their traffic police will be put on the staff of each of the police stations at Kyobashi, Tsukiji, Kojimachi, Kanda, Asakusa Yotsuya and other plans on a full-time permanent basis.

Rural Round-Up

GRAND RECREATION CENTER PROJECTED FOR SAITAMA

Plans to convert Okuchichibu, Saitama Prefecture, into a grand recreation center have been formulated by the Chichibu Tourist Bureau with the aid of some residents in the above area, Domei reports.

The Tourist Bureau plans to improve the mountain path for the convenience of mountaineers, build a big driveway from Mount Kumotori to Ogochi via Okutama, construct a hiking course from Mount Mitsumine to the Nakatsu Valley and build a grand tourist hotel at the point where the main course of the Arakawa River and the Ochi River meets. The construction of a grand hotel is reported to require a capital of ¥5,000,000 which is to be jointly invested by the Chichibu Railway and the residents in the Chichibu area.

LACQUERWARE IS ORDERED FOR AMERICAN SERVICEMEN

As souvenirs for American servicemen, General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters has ordered the Aizu Lacquerware Control Guild to manufacture 20,000 pieces of lacquered goods, reports the Mainichi.

TAISHO STUDENTS TO STUDY AGRICULTURE IN SAITAMA

Taisho University will disperse in part to Kawaguchi City, Saitamo Prefecture, where 6,000 tsubo of land in Asahi-machi, which used to be camp grounds, has been bought. Classrooms will be built here and study will be devoted to agriculture, according to the Mainichi.

RIKEN COMPANY SWITCHES TO PEACETIME PRODUCTION

The Maebashi factory of the Riken Manufacturing Company, which was turning out heavy firearms during the war, received a permit from the Allied Headquarters on October 29 for reconversion to the manufacture of civilian goods.

Orders have already been placed, by the Railway Ministry and the Nissan Automobile Company with the reconverted factory which will manufacture railway trains, rails and piston rings among other things.

MAEDA AND ASHIDA AGREE

Former to Take Over Entire Physical Culture Administration

An amicable settlement on the fundamental principle to place the entire physical culture administration under control of the Education Ministry has been reached between Education Minister Tamon Maeda and Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida, Domei reports.

Heretofore, the Education Ministry has been in charge of the physical culture administration for schools while that for the general public was managed by the Welfare Ministry. This administrative division blocked the development of physical culture promotion movements in the past.

It is understood that the Education Ministry, after taking over the administrative machinery for physical culture from the Welfare Ministry, will make a new start in this field to cope with the new situation.

Subscriptions for bound copies of the NIPPON TIMES

Beginning with the November, 1945 issue, subscriptions will be accepted at the Nippon Times Office.

Price ¥50 for November volume. Application must be placed before November 5.

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Civilian Body Studies Constitution Revision

New Organ Born Out of the Opinion Konoye Not Fit To Study Reform

The Society for the Study of Constitutional Revision has been formed by a number of prominent writers and scholars, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The first meeting of the society was held yesterday in the office of the Osaka Building.

The organization has no connections with the men, who, under orders from the Government, are making an inquiry into the reform of the Constitution under the leadership of Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

The society was inaugurated during a meeting between the promoters of the Cultural Men's League and Allied newspapermen held at the Tokiwa restaurant in Marunouchi on the night of October 29.

Questions put by the Allied newspapermen regarding the attitude of Prince Konoye and his associates toward the question of Constitutional revision, prompted Dr. Iwasaburo Takano, President of the Ohara Institute for Research in Social Questions and Tatsuo Morito, noted student of social science to propose that there should emerge a civilian organization for the study of the question of revision of the Constitution. The proposal was at once supported by Takanobu Murobushi, writer and Yasuzo Suzuki, a noted student of the Constitution.

Thus the Japanese present at the meeting organized themselves into the organization which will study how to revise the Constitution independently of Prince Konoye and his associates.

The Yomiuri-Hochi reported that the society would alter the Constitution to reflect fully the democratic sentiment of the people. The paper also reported that the Social Democratic Party of Japan is objecting to the consideration of the question of revision of the Constitution by the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which, it says, gives the impression that the question is a private Imperial affair. The party is as severely critical of Prince Konoye as the New York Times.

SHIP CAPTAIN IS BLAMED

Poor Quality Coal Forces Mercy Ship to Return to Sasebo

Engine trouble due to bad quality coal which caused the hospital ship, Takasago Maru to return to port soon after departure on its trip to bring back invalided Japanese soldiers from Manila was laid on the captain for failure to make proper inspections, following investigations carried out by responsible quarters of the Navy Ministry reports Domei.

The Transportation Section of the navy at the point of embarkation was also blamed for loading the coal without careful inspection.

The authorities have ordered the mercy ship brought back to Sasebo to be reloaded so that it may be dispatched as soon as possible on its urgent mission.

Sailing For Manila

The Arimasan Maru, 8,692 tons now in dock at Hakata, is scheduled to sail for Manila to bring back Japanese evacuees in the early part of this month as soon as repair wark on the ship is completed to return to Yokohama, Domei reports.

Another repartriation ship, the Enoshima Maru, 6,5660 tons, which will depart from Hakata for Tangku on November 7 to carry home Japanese evacuees, will take back about 1,600 miners in the Hanshin and North Kyushu areas to the China continent.

Radio Hours Changed

Starting November 1, broadcasting hours have been changed. The first news broadcast will be given at 6 a.m. instead of at 5 a.m. and broadcasts will continue without let-up until the last program finishes a little past 10 p.m. On the secondary program a new commentator's hour will be heard from 6.50 p.m. Explanations and commentaries on democracy and freedom will be broadcast.

Romazi System Stressed

The Nippon Romazi-kai held the 30th anniversary meeting on October 28 in Tokyo. Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, president of the organization, stressed in his opening speech the early need of adopting the Japanese system of using Roman letters in national writing to relieve the Japanese people from the present burden of mastering Chinese ideographs.

Shidehara Invites Hiranuma

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara invited President Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and Vice-President Shimizu of the Privy Council as well as all Privy Councillors to his official residence at noon on Wednesday and reported his assumption of the premiership.

22 Foreigners, Evdeuated During War To Town in Saga, Grateful for Kindness

Expressing appreciation for the kind and considerate treatment accorded to them during their sojourn in Koshiro-machi, Saga Prefecture, 22 foreign residents who were collectively evacuated during the war sent a letter of appreciation to the Governor of the prefecture, prior to leaving the town for their former places of domicile, according to Domei.

The letter stated that before leaving the town where they had stayed during the war, they especially wished to express their gratitude for the kindness and trouble taken by two policemen, Yoshio Kaibara and Haruo Aiura. The letter further continued that the two had performed their difficult duties with sympathy and politeness, demonstrating their high personality and that they should be regarded as a true model for other policemen.

With the intensification of air raids at the end of July and also in consideration of the food situation, the foreign residents in Kyushu were advised to evacuate collectively to three places, namely, Tochinoki Hotspring, Kumamoto Prefecture, Mt. Hidehiko, Fukuoka Prefecture, and Koshiro-machi, Saga Prefecture. In spite of the extreme difficulty of transportation, the State Railways gave the foreigners priority in obtaining tickets and also alleviated regulations on the transport of luggage. The prefectures concerned also cooperated with the State Railways by providing trucks, wagons and labor. Meanwhile, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry saw to it that bread, sugar, milk and other foodstuffs were distributed among the foreign evacuees. Particularly in Koshiro-machi, some Japanese residents were ordered to vacate their houses to shelter the foreign evacuees, and Mr. Kaibara and Aiura who were charged with the duty of looking after the foreign evacuees treated their charges with kindness and sympathy.

The 22 evacuees in Koshiro-machi included five British, six French, three Italians, two Portuguese, one Russian, one Swiss, one Dutch, one Swedish, one Dane and one Belgian.

TO PROBE WAR DEFEAT

Creating Office in Cabinet to Make Extensive Study

In order to probe into the cause and actual condition of Japan's defeat in the war, the Government has decided to establish an office in the Cabinet to undertake a thorough and extensive investigation on the question covering political, military, economic, ideological and cultural fields. The decision for this step was reached at the Cabinet Council meeting on Tuesday.

As the question covers a very vast field, it may become impossible to study the whole problem from the beginning so various items will be taken up individually. In making the investigation, all means will be taken to avoid causing any internal friction that might hinder the future development of the Japanese race.

Furthermore, it may become necessary to study the question of war criminals but the main aim of the investigation committee is to probe into the study of Japan's defeat.

The structure and personnel of the proposed office have not yet been decided. However, it is observed that the recent reorganization of the Cabinet Investigation Bureau was made in consideration of the proposed investigation into the war defeat.

New Cigarette Brands

Cigarette rations will be increased from the present three to four cigarettes per person daily from January, it has been decided by the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, Domei reports. Also in planning the sale of new brands of cigarettes, a contest for new names and designs of packages will be opened. The names may be either in Japanese or English, and less than three colors, are to be used in designs, as with the present "Hikari" brand. All entries are to be submitted to the Tobacco Department, Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. The contest will close November 15.

Water Supply Cut Off

From noon November 1 to noon November 2, the water supply in the following areas will be cut off in order to make repairs of water pipes at the Tamagawa reservoir: Ebara and Shinagawa Wards; Omori Ward with the exception of Chofu Mine-machi and Unoki-cho; all of Kamata Ward or with the exception of Shimo Maruko, Yaguchi, Furuichi, Imaizumi and Hara-machi, Kyu Tamagawa-machi in Setagaya Ward, Senzoku and Fujimidai-machi in Meguro Ward. In case of rain the work will be postponed.

Stamp Designs Contest

A prize contest for new stamp designs has been opened by the Board of Communications. The designs are to be representative of the new Japan and entries should be submitted by December 15 to the Director of Postal Affairs, Board of Communications. The prizes are as follows: one first prize of ¥1,000; three second prizes of ¥500; five third prizes of ¥300 and 10 honorable mention prizes of ¥100.

Women's Group Formed

The New Japan Women's Federation will holds its inaugural ceremony on November 3 from 1:30 p.m. at the Teikoku Kyoiku Kaikan, Hitotsubashi, Kanda. Plans for organization were completed at the final meeting of the preparatory committee of the federation at the Toyo Keizai Shimposha building on Wednesday with Madame Fusae Ichikawa as chairman.

Obituary

Tamezo Narita, 53, well known composer, died from an attack of apoplexy on Monday at his home at Machidamachi in the suburbs of Tokyo. He was graduated from Tokyo Music School and studied in Germany. Returning home, he was made a professor at Kunitachi Music School. He produced many masterpieces including "A Song at the Beach," and "A Canary."

AUTO WORKERS ON STRIKE

Ikegai Employes at Kawasaki Protest Cancellation of Allowance Pay

Over 500 employes of the Ikegai Automobile Company at Nakase-machi, Kawasaki City, went on strike in protest of the announcement on October 28 by the firm of cancelling the payment of wartime allowance money.

Holding a mass meeting in the company dining room on Tuesday, they made several demands among which were the recognition of a labor union, raise in wages, increase of retirement allowances to three times the monthly wages, and transfer of funds left over after dissolution of the Service to the State Through Industry Association to the labor union foundation treasury.

Nurses Make Demands

About 130 nurses of the Iidabashi Police Hospital are demanding the discharge of dishonest members of the managing staff and better treatment for themselves, reported the Yomiuri-Hochi.

On October 26, representatives presented a written demand to Dr. Soichi Shiozawa, head of the hospital, in which they asked that the head and one other of the accounting department and one person in charge of the supplies department be discharged besides requesting a raise in salary and betterment of their status in other ways.

The nurses were appeased at the time by Dr. Shiozawa but now the matter has aggravated and on Tuesday there were indications that a strike might be called.

UGAKI GIVING UP RANK

General Kazushige Ugaki has revealed his intention to give up his military rank to War Minister Sadamu Shimomura, according to the Asahi. The paper stated that General Ugaki's decision is based on his conviction that he had failed to fulfill properly his duties as a Japanese subject.

In a press interview in this connection, War Minister Shimomura said it was not known whether General Ugaki intends to return his Court Rank of the Senior Grade of the Second Court Rank, the First Class Order of Merit and the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite, becouse the matter is under the jurisdiction of the Cabinet.

Control Officers Abolished

The system of stationing control officers at important railway stations and traveling control offices in Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka were abolished at the end of October along with the suspension of regulations for making applications indicating the purpose of trips.

Winter in Japan Mild, States Weatherman

Col. Gillenwaters Gives Views For Occupation Forces In Tokyo Area

Unless they are from the deep south or southern California, American occupation troops in the Tokyo area should find the winter comparatively mild, according to the Advance Headquarters of the Far East Air Forces in Tokyo on Wednesday.

The average winter temperature is in the high thirties, according to Colonel T.R. Gillenwaters, Army Air Forces meteorological expert, assigned to the Far East Air Forces.

"The winters here are about the same as in Asheville, North Carolina," the colonel said. "Americans from the Atlantic seaboard and the Middle West who are accustomed to freezing and sub-freezing temperatures should not have any trouble with Tokyo winters."

Except for occasional light rain or snow flurries, Tokyo's winter skies are clear. The lowest temperature recorded here is 17 degrees. Precipitation ranges from two to three and a half inches a month during the winter, and occurs on six to 10 days a month. Records of the Japanese Central Meteorological Observatory show that snow does not ordinarily stay on the ground for long periods. It is not deep, the record fall being less than 15 inches.

In a long-range outlook for the Far East Air Forces weather office, Y. Nagada, chief of the long-range forecast section of the Japanese Central Meteorological Observatory, predicted that temperature and precipitation in November would be normal, with an average thermometer reading of 51 degrees. Rain is expected to fall in 10 days.

December temperatures are expected to be colder than usual, fluctuating between 28 and 48 degrees. Rain is anticipated on four days and snow on four.

The mean temperature for January is expected to be 36 degrees, slightly above average. During the month eight days of precipitation are expected, four rain and four of snow.

Temperatures in February are expected to be below the mean, about 37 degrees. Low readings of 22 and 23 degrees are forecast by Mr. Nagada in the early days of the month. Precipitation also is expected to be below average, with three days of rain and three of snow.

INDONESIANS TO HOLD MEET

Backers of Freedom Move Staging Rally at Hibiya Park on Sunday

Supporters of the independence campaign now launched by Indonesians in Japan to back up the present movement in their homeland will hold a rally on November 4 at 1 p.m. at the Hibiya Park.

Sponsored by the International Independence Youth Movement, which was formed recently by foreign residents of Tokyo, this demonstration will be participated by Annamites, Indians, Koreans and other nationalities.

The rally will also voice its support to the freedom fight in Indo-China. English speeches by representatives will highlight the meeting, which will be followed by a procession through the business section of Tokyo.

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35,000 Copies of Paper For Japanese Prisoners Printed by Three Dailies

Thirty-five thousand copies of a newspaper published exclusively for Japanese prisoners of war will be distributed on a basis of one to very ten men under terms of a directive which has been issued by the Supreme Commander to the Commanding General, AFWESPAC, who is charged with distribution. The P.O.W. issue will be published jointly by the Japanese newspapers Mainichi, Yomiuri, and Asahi under the supervision of the Civilian Information and Education Section of Supreme Headquarters.

University Clarifies Enrollment Policy

Waseda Announces Ex-Students of Army, Navy Schools Must Take Entrance Exams

Authorities of Waseda University have announced that former students of the army and navy academies wishing to enrol in the university and all schools attached to it shall sit for an examination.

The action of the university authorities was in response to demands presented to them by 500 second-year students of the Second Higher School of Waseda University on October 27 for cancellation of the arrangement for former students of the army and navy academies to take precedence in being admitted to the university and various schools attached to it.

In the meantime more school troubles are reported from various parts of the country. About 300 third and fourth-year students of the Noshiro Middle School in Akita Prefecture went on strike on October 25 after presenting a set of demands for reforms in the school, to the school authorities.

The city of Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture, reports school trouble involving 150 fourth-year students of the Tsuru Middle School and the school authorities. The agitating students went on strike on October 27, after they passed a resolution demanding the school principal should resign, assuming responsibility for the strife between the two rival groups of teachers over the policy of the principal.

Responding to the wish of students; the authorities of the Ueda Middle School in Nagano Prefecture have decided to establish a system for the election of heads of classes by students. They expect to inaugurate the system on the occasion of the establishment of a students' association. Another innovation decided upon by the school authorities is the establishment of a course of lectures on democracy given by prominent civilians.

Oppose Given Priority

A representative committee of the Secondary Waseda Koto Gakuin called a meeting on October 26 to oppose the transfer of former army and navy academies students to other schools and decided to appeal to all the higher colleges and universities in the city for cooperation, according to the Mainichi.

The students are not in opposition to the army and Navy academies students themselves, but are against the undemocratic principle of allowing such students, prior entrance now whereas they should wait until March next year when students in general will be allowed to write for entrance exams.

The school authorities have decided upon a non-interference policy.

Abstainer Demands Stoppage of Brewery

Urges Rice, Wheat, Potatoes Be Used to Feed Starving People

"One drink means one man's starvation, and no single grain of rice should be permitted to turn into sake," declared Kanji Koshio, executive chairman of the National Temperance League of Japan. He charged that the Government foolishly permits 850,000 koku of rice, 450,000 koku of wheat and 70,000,000 kan of sweet potato for the brewage of sake, beer and sythetic alcohol respectively.

"For four years, militarists and bureaucrats and rich men secretly kept tea houses and geisha girls for their own exclusive entertainments and had enough drinks and eats while preaching other people to tighten their belts and buy bonds," he said. "Today these innocent people are starving, but no step is taken to rescue them." Mr. Kishi suggested that by stopping the brewage of sake, beer and synthetic alcohol, 4,000,000 people could be given increased ration of a half pint rice daily, and he emphasized," there might not be any starvation case then."

Declaring there are 4,000,000 alcohol addicts in Japan, he suggested these people could be given fruit alcohol by registration. "The solution of starvation is an easy problem if the government officials are serious enough to face the actual situation," he declared.

He argued further: "Approximately 70 per cent of the rice crops in Shikoku was destroyed by the typhoon, and Hokkaido was hit badly by an unusual cold wave. The rice crop situation appears to be very miserable throughout Japan, therefore, the sake brewage must be ordered to stop at once.

"The National Temperance League of Japan has over 400,000 membership," he warned, "and they are going to insist upon the Government to take immediate steps to solve the food shortage problem by stopping the sake production. The lack of sincerity on the part of the government officials means the slow death of the Japanese people. The starvation death rate in increasing day by day. The foolish Japanese Government officials have no sympathy toward these unfortunate people." The Temperance leader expected to receive moral support of the American Christian workers in order to further his demand for the solution of the food shortage.

MAYORS TO MEET IN OSAKA

Will Discuss Reconstruction Policy Of Raided Cities and Other Issues

A conference of the Mayors of Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto and Kobe will be held on November 9 and 10 at the Central Hall, Nakanoshima, Osaka.

The items to be discussed are reconstruction of raided cities, finance, food problem, plans for winter and assurance of living for the people, matters pertinent to city systems and new administrative policies.

Hachioji Mayor Named

Kichinosuke Kobayashi on October 29 was appointed Mayor of Hachioji, Tokyo Metropolis. The appointment was made by the Home Ministry through recommendation of the Hachioji Municipal Assembly.

Tobacco Bureau Robbed

A burglar broke into the sales office of the Tokyo Tobacco Monopoly Bureau at Hiratsuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, on the night of October 28 and fled with 43,000 pieces cigarettes of the "Kinshi" brand. The Hiratsuka police are now seeking the culprit, Domei reports.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH who has served for many years in American family seeks position in foreign house in Tokyo. Apply Box 123, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HIGHLY educated Japanese gentleman, now executive local office worldwide humanitarian organization, previously extended experience foreign trade, most major languages, desires contact first-class foreign Japanese industrial commercial other enterprize view immediate later collaboration. Apply Box 117, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

ENGLISH correspondent desires rent house in or near Tokyo or would consider offers suitable rooms with family. Apply Box 119, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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RAIO, good quality receiver, wanted to rent or buy. Apply Box 120, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

FURNITURE, bed-room, dining-room, drawing room complete sets, crystal-glassware, etc. Apply to Karuizawa 2311, (Tel. No. 451 of Karuizawa).

GENTLEMEN'S shirts, three white-used, and two black—brand new; spare G. A. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE suit case, and 33-piece Japanese dinner set (china-ware) will be sold for ¥1,600. Apply Box 121, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE, all steel, medium size, perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR electric gramophone, Singer sewing machine, between 2 and 4 o'clock, Karuizawa house 1097, (near police station).

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 8 Jimbocho Nichome Kanda, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER ribbon, large quantity wanted immediately, will pay good price. Apply Box 78, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

MIMI Sluette (Ruby Saito). Kindly address all communications to Box 18, Nippon Times Tokyo.

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 321, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) [illegible].

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THE KOBE and OSAKA FOREIGN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The offices of the above Chamber are now located at the O.S.K. Building—Kobe—Room No. 406.

For the purpose of initiating collective action in the settlement of outstanding trade questions a meeting will take place on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6th—10 a.m. at the above address.

Representatives of all foreign firms are invited to attend the meeting.

The Committee
R. BICKART (Chairman)
H. ABEGG — C. M. BRAND — J. LEVY — H. TILLMANNS

KREUTZER CONCERTS
(1945-1946)
LEONID
KREUTZER
Three Chopin Recitals
at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
II.
THUR., NOV. 8th, at 5.00 p.m.
PROGRAM
FANTAISIE, SONATA B FLAT MINOR,
12 ETUDES, OP. 25, ETC.
III. SAT., DEC. 1ST, AT 1:30 P.M.
Tickets: ¥7.50 and ¥4.50 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Ginza.

270th subscription Concert of the
NIPPON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conductor: JOSEPH ROSENSTOCK
Soloist: LEO SIROTA (Piano)
FRIDAY, NOV. 16th
SATURDAY, NOV. 17th 5:30 P.M.
at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
PROGRAM
1. Tschaikowsky: Symphony No. 6 (Pathetique)
2. Weber: Kozertstueck
3. Liszt-Busoni: Spanish Rhapsody
4. Ravel: "Daphnis et Chlee" 2nd Suite
Admission: ¥8.70, ¥7.20 (Incl. Tax)
Advance Booking at Matsuya Department Store, Ginza.

8th Army Military Government, Tokyo Detachment
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Foregoing applicants should all have good command of English.

Report in person at the American Club, Marunouchi 2-chome, No. 8, between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m., or between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1945

The New Reconstruction Board

The Government has at last decided to establish a Board of Reconstruction and has appointed Ichizo Kobayashi as Minister Without Portfolio to preside over this body. The action is extremely welcome, for the public has been getting more than impatient with the slowness and inadequacy of the Government's postwar reconstruction activities. Any move which offers some promise of more effective action is bound to meet with hearty approval.

It is difficult to understand why this step was not taken earlier. When the Higashikuni Cabinet was formed two and a half months ago, it was generally expected that a Ministry of Reconstruction would be formed. But after much talk, nothing came of it. Apparently it was felt that the existing ministries could adequately take care of the work. But the results quickly proved otherwise. In fact, so quickly was it proved that it is hard to understand why the Government did not do something about it much sooner. Of course, it is not the fault of the present Cabinet, which has been in power only a relatively short time, but it is a matter of regret that the action has come so late. Yet, better late than never, and the present Cabinet is to be congratulated on having at last taken the necessary step.

The decision to form a Board of Reconstruction rather than a Ministry of Reconstruction is probably wise. The work of reconstruction, naturally embracing practically all phases of national activity, entails work which normally concerns the interests of the Home, Finance, Welfare, Industry and Commerce, and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries. The establishment of a separate ministry to carry out the actual work of reconstruction might well cause an over-lapping of jurisdiction and duplication of activities in relation to the other ministries. The creation of a board instead to draw up a master plan and to supervise its execution, and to coordinate the activities of all the ministries while leaving them to do the actual work which falls within their respective spheres is probably the most practical expediency.

Listening to the explanations of the various officials as to why reconstruction has so far proceeded so slowly, one gets the impression that the bottleneck always exists in some other ministry than that of the official doing the explaining. The Welfare Ministry says it cannot proceed with its housing program because the necessary lumber is not forthcoming from the Agriculture and Foresty Ministry. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry in turn blames the Transportation Ministry for not being able to haul the lumber to the necessary areas, and so it goes. The Cabinet cannot in practice assume direct responsibility for constantly straightening out the difficulties between the different ministries, because there is no one definitely and permanently in charge of this particular task. The creation of a Board of Reconstruction to coordinate all the related activities of the various ministries and to act as a clearing house between them should do much to remedy the existing situation.

The appointment of Ichizo Kobayashi to head this new board should be considered a wise choice. Although his record as a former Commerce and Industry Minister was not particularly noteworthy from a political point of view, there is not question but that Mr. Kobayashi was an outstanding industrial magnate with a singular ability to get things done. His new task will undoubtedly be more difficult that anything he has tackled before, but the enterprises which he has promoted and managed in the past have all been marked with unusual efficiency and success. It is not unreasonable to expect that he will bring to his new task the same ability to get results which has characterized his earlier activities in private business.

But regardless of all that may be said about the wisdom of the Government's latest action, or the logic of the proposed organization of the Board, or the aptness of the choice of Mr. Kobayashi, the proof will be in the results. There have been too many elaborate paper plans and rosy promises while the people go hungry, unclothed, and shelterless, while essential peacetime industries lie neglected under the still uncleared debris of the bombings of many months ago. The public hopes and prays and will insist that the new Board of Reconstruction will not add any more to the paper plans and the rosy promises but will deliver instead some new houses, new clothes, and the essential commodities necessary for at least a minimum standard of living.

JAPAN'S FUTURE

Dismal Situation Predicted By Time Correspondent

The following article is reproduced from the October 15 issue of the American Time. It was cabled from Tokyo by Time's Chief Pacific Correspondent Manfred Gottfried.

What are Japan's chances for a resumption of her once great foreign trade? What has happened to the zaibatsu, the handful of mighty industrialists who carried on the bulk of Japan's internal and external business? On these questions, Time's Chief Pacific Correspondent Manfred Gottfried reported from Tokyo.

Any American and British worries about Japanese again flooding world markets are premature. In the foreseeable future, the Japanese have a desperate problem of meeting their own needs. Right now, Japan is an industrial dust bowl.

Peacetime Japan needed over 5,000,000 tons of shipping to maintain her low standard of living; now only 420,000 tons are left. There are no oil reserves left, only 5,000 tons of cotton, only 40,000 bales of wool and only 180,000 tons of steel. Where will Japan, a great processor nation, get raw materials?

Trade Silk for Food?

It seems to have little to give in exchange. So far, the U.S. Army's economic and science section, which will handle reparations, has turned up only 46,000 bales of silk, 2,500 tons of tea and 25,000,000 yen worth of medicine. There may be some other equally small change. But the Japanese cupboard is bare.

The only real solution of the desperate food shortage in Japan is to export the silk, etc. in exchange for food. It makes sense for Japan, which needs food, and for us, who want silk. Japan expects to produce 120,000 bales of silk this year, but only 90,000 next year, as a result of government plans to cut the acreage of mulberry trees by 70 per cent.

The resumption of Japanese industrial production is still 98 per cent in the talk stage. The question of production is also tied in with the bigger one: what shall be done with the great industrialists, the zaibatsu? Certainly, the trust situation is worse here than even in Germany. Everybody tells tales about the zaibatsu's imperialism, their bludgeoning of competitors, their profiteering. But there is no documentation, probably because, as a French journalist, just released from internment, said: "Really important things were known only to a handful of men, those who did them, and they won't tell."

Trusts Busted

The greatest of the zaibatsu, of course, is the 300-year-old feudal house of Mitsui. The U.S. has found that Mitsui has a financial finger in some 173 companies making everything from paper to airplanes, Mitsui was hard hit by bombs, losing 50 per cent of its flour-milling capacity, 30 per cent of its light-metals capacity, 40 per cent of its chemicals and the bulk of its trading fleet.

The house of Mitsubishi, almost as great, lost 60 to 70 per cent of all of its manufacturing capacity. Of all the zaibatsu, Sumitomo emerged from the war in the best shape, losing only about 30 per cent of its manufacturing capacity.

The zaibatsu expect to lose their markets in China, Formosa, Korea and the South Seas. But the U.S. Army has not decided what shall be done about these great trusts, simply because it does not yet know enough about them.

Investment Opportunity

It is entirely possible that the Japanese may suggest that the U.S. Government take shares in the big industries, as a form of reparations, and to give the U.S. an interest in the zaibatsu's survival.

Glossing over the part they had in Japan's imperialism, Japanese businessmen base their argument for survival solely on economic grounds. Mitsui's managing director summed up their case: "The old zaibatsu should not be dissolved. Their abilities and their credit are necessary to restore Japan's economy and make possible the execution of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration."

MILITARY MEN ATE HEARTILY WHILE CIVILIANS WERE STARVING

Sufferings of People During Latter Part of the War Not Shared by the Militarists

(From the Keizai Mainichi)

"Don't push so hard, I say. Mind I am living on only two "go" of rice." So cried a thin and sallow-faced man in a crowded tramcar. The cry caused a general laughter, but the man's countenance was as grave as gravity can be. It was expressive of a pathetic appeal to his fellow passengers, as if to say that as he was living on a meagre amoung of rice rationed at two "go" —to be more exact, 2.07 "go"—too much jostling would soon exhaust his tiny fund of energy.

The present writer felt for this man the deepest sympathy that had been aroused in him for the past ten years, for he could see that, like himself, this man was barely keeping body and soul together on 2.07 "go" of food a day, quite innocent of blackmarket dealings. He even felt inclined to advise this good citizen to be economical of his voice as, physically speaking, the very cry he uttered went to consume what energy he had in him.

"Oh, how I envy a military officer!" I heard a lad, apparently a shop-boy, blurt out about a year ago in the street near the Toho Theatre at Hibiya. This lad was then in a long queue of people formed before a "zosui" (a porridge of rice and vegetables) eating house, and it was the sight of young military officers entering proudly the Sansuiro restaurant close by that made him utter this cry of envy. His envy was excited not by the epaulets of these officers but by their privilege to go freely up the carpeted stairs of the fine restaurant when he, like many others in the queue, had to wait long under a scorching sun for his turn to get a bowl of unplatable "zosui." Indeed, no sight was more disheartening than that of the long queues of those underfed people in Tokyo and elsewhere who, for single bowl of insipid "zoshui," were obliged to wait patiently for thirty or longer minutes. The ever growing processions of these hungry people which could be witnessed everywhere were more symptomatic of our defeat in war than anything else. An enormous amount of human energy, was wasted every day in this way. According to the Metropolitan Police, the daily consumption of "zosui" in Tokyo amounted to 600,000 bowls, which means that in Tokyo alone 600,000 people were wasting at least twenty or thirty minutes every day to get a single bowl of "zosui."

Even Wealthy Suffered

And not all in these queues were nonentitles. Mr. "M", President of the "H" Bank, told the present writer that he was a habitual participant of one of these queues during his occasional visits to the Tokyo branch of his bank which has its head office in a city far away from Tokyo. Besides, the "zosui" eating houses, there were "soba" and "sushi" shops, so-called Chinese restaurants where Chinese food of questionable quality was served and other eating houses where a tiny piece of bread and nothing else was to be got. Before each of these shops a long queue was daily formed. On a rough estimate, in Tokyo only, 1,500,000 citizens probably took part in these queues at lunch time.

Then, at night, shops selling drinks had numerous eager customers who showed even greater patience in waiting for their turn for a glass of beer, etc. Supposing that 10,000,000 people took part in these queues a day throughout the country and also assuming that each participant wasted thirty minutes in this way, there was a waste of 5,000,000 labor hours. Calculated on a ten-hour-day basis, it means the loss of the labor power of 500,000 people. In America, it is said that the annual output of coal amounting to 500,000,000 tons is produced by 500,000 laborers.

Sad Situation Described

The Sansuiro restaurant referred to was evidently requisitioned as a restaurant for exclusive use by those on the staff of the Munitions Department. "There are no civilian goods which cannot be made into munitions, though not all munitions can be made civilian goods" is one of the economic principles governing a total war. Hotels, restaurants and even "machai," to say nothing of all kinds of foodstuffs, were commandered for military purposes. A certain cook in the employ of the "S" restaurant at Mukojima, which has been well-known since the Tokugawa Shogunate days, got so disgusted with the moral degeneracy of military officers, instances of which he witnessed every night, that he finally left the service there in indignation. In Japan, the theory of a total war was put into practise "very excellently" in that all things good, nice, and valuable, not excluding petty objects for public amusement, were completely "converted into fighting power" by the military or the munitions industrialists.

About half a year before Japan's surrender, the present writer attended a round-table conference at which Koshiro Shiba, President of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Corporation, was also present. At this meeting, Mr Shiba, addressing himself to a certain Lieutenant General, who represented the army, bitterly complained of the undue interference peremptorily offered by young officers with no business experience with the work of production, declaring that so long as such an absurd proceeding was allowed to continue, there could be no hope of increasing production. Gentle and tolerant as he is, it appeared that he found it impossible to overlook the very unreasonable conduct of militarism which, with blind faith in the power of the sabre, had the presumption to interfere unwarrantedly with work in all fields of activity.

Gobbled up Potatoes

By way of afternoon refreshment, the promoters of the conference offered pieces of steamed sweet potatos to all those present. Unlike the meetings of military officers or Government officials at which nice things might have been served, this was probably the best that the civilian promoters of round-table conferences could do to treat the participants. Poor fare though it was, Mr. Shiba appetizingly took up one piece and ate it with relish, then helping himself to another piece. It need hardly be said that all others present showed no less appetite and partook of it ravenously.

To see a man of Mr. Shiba's exalted position in the business world jump at and devour—if such an expression can be used without offence—a piece of sweet potato was enough to show that the entire nation was on the verge of starvation. Not the entire nation, probably, for while the masses were, no doubt, faced with starvation, there were certain classes of people who were fattening. These people consisted of many military officers serving at home who, notwithstanding the fact that their daily work was no more exacuting than that of many civilians, were getting a higher ration of rice, those Government officials who made no scruples about abusing their official position to procure ample food to live upon, and the proprietors of munitions factories who, flush with money, were indulging in illegal purchases of food in the black market. These folks went on growing fatted and healthier when all honest citizens were getting thinner and more wasted every day.

The present writer recalls that in an interview he had with a certain leader of the Kyowakai of Manchoukuo about a year ago the latter expressed amazement at the very grave food situation prevailing in Japan. He said that he had been absent from Japan for three years and that though he had heard of the shortage of food in this country he had never dreamt that the situation was so bad. The best fare he was having at the Imperial Hotel where he was stopping was simply wretched. He said that it was far inferior both in quality and in quantity to what he could get in a very poor farmhouse in an out-of-the way place in North Manchuria where he usually stopped for several days during his shooting expeditions in autumn and winter months. For Japan to win the war with her food situation in such a hopeless state was out of the question, he said, and he expressed his firm resolve to see that the supply of soya beans from Manchoukuo was largely increased to relieve the Japanese people of the threatened starvation. It was presumably partly due to his efforts that there was subsequently a marked increase in the supply of soya beans from that country. But alas! this important source of supply is no longer open to Japan.

More Rice Is Needed

It is, of course, very important to rebuild Japan on pacifist lines, but it must be remembered that the new ideal of contributing to world culture could hardly be attained so long as the Japanese people are left face to face with starvation. Let each Japanese be supplied with three "go" of staple food a day by all means, to begin with, for nothing short of the satisfaction of this vital need would ensure success for any measure, however commendable in itself. The proposition cannot be absolutely impossible. With sufficient wisdom, determination and effort on the part of the authorities concerned, any obstacle in the way may be overcome. It will never do for the authorities to be bent on making the people put up with less and less without themselves making really positive endeavors to improve matters, just as they kept on reducing the rationing of food from three "go" to 2.8 "go", then to 2.3 "go" and finally to 2.07 "go". If negative virtues only such as endurance, patience and forbearance were to be cultivated in the Japanese people, nothing but extinction would be the fate of the Yamato race.

Public Lectures at Teidai

Lecture courses open to the public will be held by Tokyo Imperial University. The first series of lectures will be held from November 13 to December 15 under the auspices of the law department. Sessions will be held every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 8 p.m.

READERS IN COUNCIL

New Japan and Private Universities

To the Editor:

That the Allied Headquarters takes great interest in the future course to be taken by education in Japan, is only too legitimate. The moulding of a new Japan depends largely upon the form of education to be given to the generation now in the process of growing up as well as to a long series of generations to follow. In the solution of immediate pending questions of political, social and economic nature, it may do well, and is even inevitable for the Allies to handle the matters with those Japanese who are actually in administrative or leading power, but the true groundwork of reshaping this country must be carried out somewhere deeper than that, with a view to obtaining a long-lasting effect. Such an effect, it is needless to observe, must be sought chiefly in the field of, and through education.

Educational problems claiming for urgent solution are manifold, almost countless in Japan at this particular moment. Some of them should be solved naturally by Japanese themselves, some others by the collaboration of the Allied Supreme Headquarters and the Japanese Government, and some others again—last but not least—by the driving power of private Americans and Japanese of good will. Much is already being done in this line, let it be recognized. Still will it not be beneficial for a more efficient activity of the Allied Headquarters in the educational field as well as for the sake of the new regenerating Japan, if both foreigners and Japanese interested in educational problems frankly set forth for public study their individual opinions either on general or particular questions?

One of those education questions which, not devoid of considerable weight, seem nevertheless not to be receiving as much attention as they rightly deserve, is to the opinion of the present writer the question of the relations between the governmental and private universities in Japan.

The Allied occupation of Japan has as one of its main objectives the democratization of Japan, and the Japanese themselves, now awaken from the nightmare of war, mean to become democratic. It is for this purpose that demilitarization of this country has been effected, and it is for this same purpose that reformation of the Japanese political system and administrative machinery is claimed for. However, compared with the rapid disappearance of the armed forces and militant elements, reshuffling of the Japanese officialdom appears to be lagging far behind, this, of course, in part due to various and convincing practical reasons. Changes have been made in the Government personnel, but there has been in them not so much fresh air taken in as reappointment of the self-same old officials to new different posts. A high government official has reportedly gone even so far as to remark, while revealing his willingness to open the way to government for capable and experienced men in non-governmental circles, "Upon examination, however, there is in the non-governmental world only a very small number of men of ability worthy to be welcomed into the Government."

Now, how and of what elements is this self-extolling officialdom composed of? It consists in an overwhelmingly great portion of graduates from governmental universities. Only those beaten and shaped on the anvil of Stateowned educational institutions retain the leverage of the country in their hands. The fact that the graduates from private universities and colleges exceed by far in number the graduates from Imperial universities, alters nothing at it; the direction of the State is entrusted quasi-exclusively to the latter, access thereto being denied to the former 'de facto', if not 'de jure.' Here the question arises: is this state of things really conducive to democracy?

The writer of this article is aware that private universities and colleges do not enjoy here in Japan as high standing as governmental universities. Not as in the United States, Japanese private institutions of high learning are not supported by public generosity, and are forced to carry on their educational work drawing on their rather meagre resources, while governmental universities are amply supported by the State financially and otherwise. Notwithstanding the noble and liberal aspiration which from time to time inspires private universities and colleges, their status is too often defective as compared with State universities. It has not been without reason that Imperial university graduates have hitherto held in their quasi-exclusive grasp the affairs of the State. Hasn't the time finally come, however, to break up this inveterated monopoly of government, more harmful than beneficial? Not only in the administrative field, but also in all other branches and phases of national activity it is to be desired that private universities will send forth their liberally educated graduates and thus infuse the regenrating Japan with a new reinvigorating spirit. For this, it goes without saying that private universities and colleges themselves should awake to the heavy responsibility now weighing upon their shoulders, but it will not be amiss to plead to intellectual people, whether Japanese or foreign, to extend their generous helping hand. Certainly growth and strengthening of private universities should not be sought at the expense of governmental universities by debasing these. Such is neither possible nor desirable. But it should be hoped that private universities will develop enough at least to counterpoise profitably and effectively the action of the governmental universities, for through an elevation and sound development of private high seats of learning the Japanese society will find itself in the long run basically and durably democratized.

FRANC-PARLEUR,
A Private University Lecturer

NEW U.S. SECRETARY OF LABOR AND GIGANTIC TASKS HE FACES

Lew Schwellenback Has To Deal With Constantly Changing Face of Labor Which Now Has Hundreds of Leaders

II

To solve the U.S. labor problem, Harry Truman had picked a man whose career was a curious mixture of the dull and the intriguing. As a Senator, Lew Schwellenbach had been among the most violent of the New Deal's "young Turks," but his personal life has been in every instance conservatively planned. A mild man who chews his cigars, wears horn-rimmed spectacles and sports a zippered sport jacket on the job. Schwellenbach is studious by temperament but short of temper; judicial-minded but a bear at partisan politics; labor-minded but with a sense of fairness to industry. He is also a man who did not want the job of Labor Secretary: he took it on the urging of his old Senate crony, now the President of the U.S.

Wisconsin-born, 51-year-old Lew Schwellenbach is a man with a purpose. A boyhood admirer of William Jennings Bryan, serious-minded young Lew sold newspapers and magazines on the streets of Spokane, where his family moved when he was eight, saved every cent for a college education. At the University of Washington he became a formidable debater, a campus politico, a precinct committeeman in the Democratic Party before he left the classroom. Friends recall that he became a Democrat because the state was full of Republicans; he figured he could get in on the ground floor.

The Lawyer

In 1919 he started a modest law practice, earning about $35 a month. Soon (1921) he found himself in the limelight of Seattle's famous Mahoney trunk murder. His client, James A. Mahoney, was convicted and hanged, but every crime-reading family in the Northwest knew of Lew Schwellenbach's fight to save him.

But mostly he handled labor cases. In 1923, as state commander of the American Legion, he won labor's cheers by bringing the Legion and state labor leaders to a common understanding.

Through his labor practice, Lawyer Schwellenbach became a director of the Brotherhood (of Locomotive Engineers) Bank and Trust Co. and president of the Superior Service Laundries Inc., another Brotherhood business. The laundry failed and investors lost heavily. When he ran for the Senate in 1934 (he had lost out for governor two years before), the opposition called Schwellenbach "Lewie the Laundryman."

The Senator

Nevertheless, with solid labor backing, Schwellenbach was an easy winner. At Washington he showed that Franklin Roosevelt's New Dealing policies were precisely to his liking. He became the friend and crony of Senate New Dealers such as Indiana's Sherman ("Shay") Minton, now a federal judge, Pennsylvania's Joe Guffey, Missouri's Harry Truman. It was Debate Lew Schwellenbach who led these young Turks, and the vacillating oldtime leadership, in a fight to smash the filibustering tactics of red-haired, Roosevelt-hating Huey Long.

But neither the hurly-burly of the U.S. Senate nor the Washington climate agreed with Lew Schwellenbach. Soon he began to look longingly at the bench—especially the highest bench in the U.S.

Franklin Roosevelt passed him over for the U.S. Supreme Court, in 1940 appointed him to the U.S. District Court for Eastern Washington. There he won repute as an able, fair-minded jurist, was studiously attending to his duties when ex-crony Harry Truman handed him the toughest job in the Cabinet. Lew Schwellenbach would still rather have been a Supreme Court Justice.

The Secretary

Lew Schwellenbach's philosophy of labor is clear:

He believes in a high-wage economy. He advocates raising the minimum wage level of 65 c.: "Our high wage economy has shown that it can outproduce low-wage economics by maintaining a higher degree of productive efficiency."

He looks on himself not as the arbiter between labor and management but as an advocate of labor—although many a labor leader privately feels that Schwellenbach has too much of the judicial temperament to promote the cause of labor.

He still believes that the Labor Department, particularly through strengthening the Conciliation Service, can be made an active arm of the Government in labor relations, in contrast to the statistics-collecting agency it was under its previous Secretaries.

He hopes to achieve industrial peace on the basis of free collective bargaining—to be brought about through a labor-management agreement at the forthcoming conference. And he insists on a sense of responsibility in labor.

In Washington last week, it looked as if the months ahead would take all of Lew Schwellenbach's labor advocacy and judicial talents too. His sandy hair mussed, his cigar chewed to shreds, he found himself catapulted from one major crisis to another. The week's end saw him face to face with belligerent, threatening John Lewis, whose miners were once more on the rampage.

In the White House, worried presidential advisers were pressing Harry Truman to go to the people, make a direct appeal for an end to strikes.

(End)

TANKS FOR PEACE USE

Reconversion of 6,000 Army Vehicles Is Asked

A trial run of military tanks converted for engineering work was made before the officers concerned of the occupation forces at the Maruko factory of the Tokyo Machine Manufacturing Plant of the Mitsubishi Heavy-Industry Company at Maruko, Tokyo on Tuesday.

For pushing postwar reconstruction work, the use of mechanical power has become indispensable and the Commerce and Industry Ministry considering that tanks and tractors of the Japanese Army and Navy to be turned over to the occupation forces might be converted into machines to be engaged in engineering work, submitted to the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces a petition to postpone the destruction of these machines.

It is estimated that these military vehicles total more than 6,000 including 3,066 tank sand the remaining tractors and bulldozers. The consent of the Allied Forces for the conversion of tractors and bulldozers have been obtained. The refitting of tanks is to be decided on the result of the trial run made on Tuesday.

Billiardist Wants To Visit U.S.

Kinrei Matsuyama, who during his stay in the United States was 1934 national three-cushion billiard champion, and at present Japan's No. 1 billiard player, said on Tuesday that he hoped to visit the United States next year if he would be permitted to play against his old cronies Willie Hoppe and Ralph Greenleaf. The billiard champion declared that if permission is granted to visit the United States, he would like to introduce Japan's foremost woman billiard player, Miss Masako Katsura, 23 years old to the American billiard circles. He said that in his opinion, Miss Katsura is one of the best woman billiard players in the world. He added that all the billiard houses in Tokyo were destroyed during the air raids.

To Study Vagrants' Life

A group of 100 students of Tokyo Imperial University, who recently set up a society to study social science, has decided to take up as their first work the study of the living conditions of vagrants at Ueno Park, Domei reports. The students intend to look into the vagrants' life from various angles including nourishment, housing, clothing, food supply and health. Beside these matters, various problems arising from war disasters such as employment will provide them objects of study, the students believe.

No Account

The impecunious young man, writing to his bank requesting that a new check-book be forwarded to him, concluded his letter:

"Kindly let me know how my account stands."

He received the following reply: "Sir, in reply to your letter, we beg to state that your account does not stand. You withdrew its last support on the 2nd inst."

Vital Ommission

The doctor examined him twice a year. He wore galoshes when it rained. He slept with his window open. He stuck to a diet with plenty of fresh vegetables. He got at least eight hours' sleep every night. He did his daily dozen. He was all set to live to be a hundred.

The funeral took place yesterday. He had forgotten about motor cars.